

Gutknecht	McCrery	Sanchez
Hall (OH)	McDermott	Sanders
Hall (TX)	McGovern	Sandlin
Hansen	McHugh	Sanford
Hastings (FL)	McInnis	Sawyer
Hastings (WA)	McIntosh	Scarborough
Hayes	McIntyre	Schaffer
Hayworth	McKeon	Schakowsky
Hefley	McKinney	Scott
Herger	McNulty	Sensenbrenner
Hill (IN)	Meehan	Sessions
Hill (MT)	Meek (FL)	Shadegg
Hilleary	Meeks (NY)	Shaw
Hilliard	Menendez	Shays
Hinchey	Metcalf	Sherman
Hinojosa	Mica	Sherwood
Hobson	Millender-	Shimkus
Hoeffel	McDonald	Shows
Hoekstra	Miller (FL)	Shuster
Holden	Miller, Gary	Simpson
Holt	Miller, George	Sisisky
Hooley	Minge	Skeen
Horn	Mink	Skelton
Houghton	Moakley	Slaughter
Hoyer	Mollohan	Smith (MI)
Hulshof	Moore	Smith (NJ)
Hunter	Moran (KS)	Smith (TX)
Hutchinson	Moran (VA)	Smith (WA)
Hyde	Morella	Snyder
Inslee	Murtha	Souder
Isakson	Myrick	Spence
Istook	Nadler	Spratt
Jackson (IL)	Napolitano	Stabenow
Jackson-Lee	Neal	Stark
(TX)	Nethercutt	Stearns
Jefferson	Ney	Stenholm
Jenkins	Northup	Strickland
John	Norwood	Stump
Johnson (CT)	Oberstar	Stupak
Johnson, E. B.	Obey	Sununu
Johnson, Sam	Olver	Sweeney
Jones (NC)	Ortiz	Talent
Jones (OH)	Ose	Tancredo
Kanjorski	Owens	Tanner
Kaptur	Oxley	Tauscher
Kelly	Packard	Tauzin
Kennedy	Pallone	Taylor (NC)
Kildee	Pascarell	Terry
Kilpatrick	Pastor	Thomas
Kind (WI)	Payne	Thompson (CA)
King (NY)	Pease	Thompson (MS)
Kingston	Pelosi	Thornberry
Kleccka	Peterson (MN)	Thune
Klink	Peterson (PA)	Thurman
Knollenberg	Petri	Tiahrt
Kolbe	Phelps	Tierney
Kucinich	Pickering	Toomey
Kuykendall	Pickett	Towns
LaFalce	Pitts	Trafficant
LaHood	Pombo	Turner
Lampson	Pomeroy	Udall (CO)
Lantos	Porter	Udall (NM)
Largent	Portman	Upton
Larson	Price (NC)	Velazquez
Latham	Pryce (OH)	Vento
LaTourette	Quinn	Visclosky
Lazio	Radanovich	Walden
Leach	Rahall	Walsh
Lee	Ramstad	Wamp
Levin	Rangel	Waters
Lewis (CA)	Regula	Watkins
Lewis (GA)	Reyes	Watt (NC)
Lewis (KY)	Reynolds	Watts (OK)
Linder	Riley	Waxman
Lipinski	Rivers	Weiner
LoBiondo	Rodriguez	Weldon (FL)
Lofgren	Roemer	Weldon (PA)
Lowey	Rogan	Weller
Lucas (KY)	Rogers	Wexler
Lucas (OK)	Rohrabacher	Weygand
Luther	Ros-Lehtinen	Whitfield
Maloney (CT)	Rothman	Wicker
Maloney (NY)	Roukema	Wilson
Manzullo	Roybal-Allard	Wise
Markey	Royce	Wolf
Martinez	Rush	Woolsey
Mascara	Ryan (WI)	Wu
Matsui	Ryun (KS)	Wynn
McCarthy (MO)	Sabo	Young (AK)
McCarthy (NY)	Salmon	Young (FL)

## NAYS—2

Hostettler Paul

## NOT VOTING—10

Chenoweth	Kasich	Serrano
Cox	McCollum	Taylor (MS)
Ewing	Nussle	
Forbes	Saxton	

□1727

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the resolution, as amended, was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# TRANSMITTAL OF ACCOUNT OF ALL FEDERAL AGENCY CLIMATE CHANGE PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on International Relations, the Committee on Science, the Committee on Commerce, and the Committee on Ways and Means:

## To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 573 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1999, as contained in the Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law 105-277), I transmit herewith an account of all Federal agency climate change programs and activities. This report includes both domestic and international programs and activities related to climate change and contains data on both spending and performance goals.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 20, 1999.

# REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1184, EARTHQUAKE HAZARDS REDUCTION AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1999

Ms. PRYCE, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-101) on the resolution (H. Res. 142) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1184) to authorize appropriations for carrying out the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 for fiscal years 2000 and 2001, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

# WAIVING POINTS OF ORDER AGAINST CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 800, EDUCATION FLEXIBILITY PARTNERSHIP ACT OF 1999

Ms. PRYCE, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 106-102) on the resolution (H. Res. 143) waiving points of order against the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 800) to provide for education flexibility partnerships,

which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

## AUTO CHOICE ACT OF 1999

(Mr. ARMEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Auto Choice Act of 1999. This bipartisan bill, which is also being introduced today in the other body, is designed to give the American people a choice in the type of auto insurance they can buy.

Auto Choice offers drivers a way out of the current expensive lawsuit lottery by giving consumers the option to buy a policy that offers them prompt compensation for medical bills and lost wages from their own insurer, regardless of fault. According to the Joint Economic Committee, those who choose the new system would save 45 percent on their bodily injury premiums. This translates into an average savings of nearly \$200 per policy, with low-income drivers seeing the greatest benefits. Over 5 years, the savings could total nearly \$200 billion.

Mr. Speaker, this is like a tax cut for the drivers across the country, and it does not cost the Government a single dime. But not only does Auto Choice give consumers a choice, it also gives States a choice. States retain their traditional authority over auto insurance regulation and can accept or reject Auto Choice. Because it respects States' rights, Auto Choice has by called a "model of federalism."

Mr. Speaker, Auto Choice protects consumers' wallets, ensures compensation for victims, respects States' rights, and gives drivers a choice when and where to buy their auto insurance.

I am proud to sponsor this important bipartisan initiative and look forward to its passage in the 106th Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I include the following statement for the RECORD:

The Auto Choice Reform Act will go far toward taking needless litigation costs out of our auto insurance system. It will save consumers billions of dollars annually, while ensuring speedier recovery of medical bills, lost wages, and other economic damages. By encouraging states to eliminate the middle-man—trial lawyers who add significant costs to the system—the Auto Choice Reform Act will produce significant savings while also fully protecting injured motorists' right to recover.

When injured parties are involved in a car accident under the tort system, legal fault must be established to recover money for economic damages. This is not an easy task, and often requires the parties involved to hire lawyers and go to court. It is a costly and tedious process, and can take up to 16 months for adjudication, and longer when the injury is serious. The delay in payment puts pressure on the seriously injured, particularly the poor, to settle their claims for less than they are worth.

The determination of legal fault is no guarantee that an injured person will receive equitable compensation. People with economic losses up to \$5,000 recover two and three